

# RIESZ POTENTIAL OPERATORS AND INVERSES VIA FRACTIONAL CENTRED DERIVATIVES

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Fractional centred differences and derivatives definitions are proposed, generalizing to real orders the existing ones valid for even and odd positive integer orders. For each one, suitable integral formulations are obtained. The computations of the involved integrals lead to new generalizations of the Cauchy integral derivative. To compute this integral, a special two-straight-line path was used. With this the referred integrals lead to the well-known Riesz potential operators and their inverses that emerge as true fractional centred derivatives, but that can be computed through summations similar to the well-known Grünwald-Letnikov derivatives.

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## 1. Introduction

Fractional calculus has been emerging as a very interesting tool for an increasing number of scientific fields, namely, in the areas of electromagnetism, control engineering, and signal processing. However, an interested scientist or engineer has to face the problem created by the somewhat chaotic state of the art due to the existence of several definitions that lead to different results: Riemann-Liouville, Caputo, Grünwald-Letnikov, Hadamard, Marchaud, are some of the known definitions [9–11]. Motivated by signal processing applications, we should accept only the definitions that might lead to a fractional systems theory coherent with the usual practice and accepted notions and concepts. For this goal we have been proposing approaches for a coherent basis of the fractional calculus [5, 7–9]. Namely, in [5, 7, 8], we assumed as a starting point the definitions of forward and backward fractional differences and their integral representations. From these representations and using the asymptotic properties of the Gamma function, we obtained a generalized Cauchy integral as a unified formulation for any order derivative. When computing the Cauchy integral using the Hankel contour, we obtained a regularized integral, generalizing the well-known concept of pseudofunction, but without rejecting any infinite part. The notions of forward and backward derivatives emerged as very special cases. Their study for the case of functions with Laplace transforms led to defining causal and anti-causal Liouville differintegrations [7].

## 2 Riesz potentials via fractional centred derivatives

In the same line of thoughts we present here a similar procedure, but using centred fractional differences as starting points.

We proceed according to the following steps.

- (i) Introduce the general framework for the centred differences, considering two cases that we will call type 1 and type 2. These are generalizations of the usual centred differences for even and odd positive orders, respectively.
- (ii) For those differences, integral representations will be presented.
- (iii) These differences lead to Grünwald-Letnikov-like centred derivatives.
- (iv) From the integral representations we obtain generalizations of the Cauchy derivative integral.
- (v) If the integration is performed over a two-straight-line path that “closes” at infinity, those integrals lead to the Riesz potentials and inverses.

A very important feature of the theory lies in the bridge it establishes between the Grünwald-Letnikov-like centred derivatives that are summation formulae and the Riesz potentials and inverses.

We must refer that we will not address the existence problem. We are mainly interested in obtaining a coherent formulation.

The paper outline is as follows. In Section 2 we revise the previously published theory. In Section 3 we present the type 1 and type 2 centred differences and their integral representations. Centred derivative definitions similar to Grünwald-Letnikov ones and their integral representations obtained generalizing the Riesz potentials and inverses are presented in Section 4. At last we present some conclusions.

*Caution 1.1.* In this paper, we deal with a multivalued expression  $z^\alpha$  frequently. Unless explicitly stated we will choose the negative real half-axis as branch cut line and assume that the obtained function is continuous above it. With this, we will write  $(-1)^\alpha = e^{i\alpha\pi}$ .

### 2. Previous work

Let  $f(z)$  be a complex variable function and introduce the “forward” and “backward” (we use these terms with meanings coherent with the signal processing usage: forward means the use of the past and present values, while backward refers to the use of present and future values) fractional order differences defined by

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_d^\alpha f(z) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k} f(z - kh), \\ \Delta_r^\alpha f(z) &= (-1)^\alpha \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k} f(z + kh),\end{aligned}\tag{2.1}$$

where  $\binom{\alpha}{k}$  are the binomial coefficients. By simplicity, we assume  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $h \in \mathbb{R}^+$ . From these two differences we introduce the corresponding “forward” and “backward”

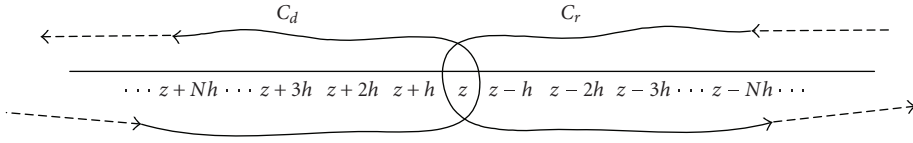


Figure 2.1. Integration paths and poles for the integral representation of fractional order differences.

Grünwald-Letnikov derivatives:

$$D_d^\alpha f(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k} f(z - kh)}{h^\alpha}, \quad (2.2)$$

$$D_r^\alpha f(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (-1)^\alpha \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k} f(z + kh)}{h^\alpha}.$$

It is interesting to remark that these definitions were proposed first by Liouville [2].

Assuming that  $f(z)$  is analytic inside and on an infinite integration path that encircles the points  $t = z - kh$  in the forward case and  $t = z + kh$  in the corresponding backward case, with  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_0^+$ , it is possible to use the residue theorem to obtain integral representations for the differences [5, 8] (see Figure 2.1). However, with a translation we can obtain simpler representations with poles at  $+kh$  and  $-kh$ , with  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_0^+$ , respectively,

$$\Delta_d^\alpha f(z) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2\pi i h} \int_{C_d} f(z + w) \frac{\Gamma(w/h)}{\Gamma(w/h + \alpha + 1)} dw, \quad (2.3)$$

$$\Delta_r^\alpha f(z) = \frac{(-1)^{\alpha+1} \Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2\pi i h} \int_{C_r} f(z + w) \frac{\Gamma(-w/h)}{\Gamma(-w/h + \alpha + 1)} dw.$$

For the computation of the limit as  $h$  goes to zero inside the above integrals we used the asymptotic properties of the ratio of two gamma functions (see later) to obtain the generalized Cauchy integral

$$D^\alpha f(z) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2\pi i} \int_C f(z + w) \frac{1}{w^{\alpha+1}} dw, \quad (2.4)$$

where  $C$  is any U-shaped contour that encircles the branch cut line of  $w^{-\alpha-1}$  starting at  $w = 0$  and staying on the left or on the right depending on the derivative we want; forward or backward. With the choice of the Hankel contour as a special integration path we obtain a regularized derivative:

$$D^\alpha f(z) = \frac{e^{i(\pi-\theta)\alpha}}{\Gamma(-\alpha)} \int_0^\infty \frac{[f(x \cdot e^{i\theta} + z) - \sum_0^N (f^{(n)}(z)/n!) e^{in\theta} x^n]}{x^{\alpha+1}} dx, \quad (2.5)$$

where  $N$  is zero if  $\alpha < 0$  (in this case, the summation term should be removed) and is the integer part of  $\alpha$  if  $\alpha > 0$ . If  $\theta = \pi$ , we obtain the forward derivative that we call forward and if  $\theta = 0$ , we obtain the backward derivative. This regularized integral is obtained without rejecting any infinite part as happens in the theory of Hadamard.

#### 4 Riesz potentials via fractional centred derivatives

If  $f(t)$  has (two-sided) Laplace transforms, the referred derivatives read, respectively,

$$\begin{aligned} D_d^\alpha f(t) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(-\alpha)} \int_0^\infty f(t-\tau) \cdot \tau^{-\alpha-1} d\tau, \\ D_\tau^\alpha f(t) &= \frac{(-1)^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(-\alpha)} \int_0^\infty f(t+\tau) \cdot \tau^{-\alpha-1} d\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

These derivatives were introduced both exactly with this format by Liouville [2]. The first is essentially a causal derivative while the second is anticausal. Both are suitable for defining fractional linear systems [7, 10].

### 3. Centred differences and derivatives

**3.1. Integer-order centred differences and derivatives.** We introduce  $\Delta_c$  as finite “centred” difference defined by [6]

$$\Delta_c f(t) = f\left(t + \frac{h}{2}\right) - f\left(t - \frac{h}{2}\right). \quad (3.1)$$

By repeated application, we have

$$\Delta_e^N f(z) = \sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2} (-1)^{N/2-k} \frac{N!}{(N/2+k)!(N/2-k)!} f(t-kh) \quad (3.2)$$

when  $N$  is even, and

$$\Delta_0^N f(t) = \sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2} (-1)^{N/2-k} \frac{N!}{(N/2+k)!(N/2-k)!} f(t-kh) \quad (3.3)$$

if  $N$  is odd and where  $\sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2}$  means that the summation is done over half-integer values. Using the Gamma function, we can rewrite the above formulae in the format stated as follows.

*Definition 3.1.* Let  $N$  be a positive even integer. Define a centred difference by

$$\Delta_e^N f(t) = (-1)^{N/2} \sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2} (-1)^k \frac{\Gamma(N+1)}{\Gamma(N/2+k+1)\Gamma(N/2-k+1)} f(t-kh). \quad (3.4)$$

*Definition 3.2.* Let  $N$  be a positive odd integer. Define a centred difference by

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_0^N f(t) &= (-1)^{(N+1)/2} \sum_{k=-(N-1)/2}^{(N+1)/2} (-1)^k \\ &\quad \times \frac{\Gamma(N+1)}{\Gamma((N+1)/2-k+1)\Gamma((N-1)/2+k+1)} f\left(t-kh + \frac{h}{2}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

With these definitions we are able to define the corresponding derivatives.

*Definition 3.3.* Let  $N$  be a positive even integer. Define a centred derivative by

$$D_e^N f(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_e^N f(t)}{h^N} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1)^{N/2}}{h^N} \sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2} (-1)^k \frac{\Gamma(N+1)}{\Gamma(N/2+k+1)\Gamma(N/2-k+1)} f(t-kh). \quad (3.6)$$

*Definition 3.4.* Let  $N$  be a positive odd integer. Define a centred derivative by

$$\begin{aligned} D_0^N f(t) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_0^N f(t)}{h^N} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1)^{(N+1)/2}}{h^N} \sum_{k=-(N-1)/2}^{(N+1)/2} (-1)^k \\ &\quad \times \frac{\Gamma(N+1)}{\Gamma((N+1)/2-k+1)\Gamma((N-1)/2+k+1)} f\left(t-kh + \frac{h}{2}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

Both derivatives (3.6) and (3.7) coincide with the usual derivative.

**3.2. Fractional-order centred differences.** Here we follow the steps of the previous section and introduce two types of fractional centred differences. Let  $\alpha > -1$ ,  $h \in \mathbb{R}^+$ , and  $f(t)$  a complex variable function.

*Definition 3.5.* Define a type 1 fractional difference by

$$\Delta_{c_1}^\alpha f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha/2-k+1)\Gamma(\alpha/2+k+1)} f(t-kh). \quad (3.8)$$

Let  $\alpha = 2M$ ,  $M \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ , in the first. Obtain

$$\Delta_{c_1}^{2M} f(t) = \sum_{k=-M}^{+M} \frac{(-1)^k (2M)!}{(M-k)!(M+k)!} f(t-kh), \quad (3.9)$$

that, aside a factor  $(-1)^M$ , it is the above  $2M$  order centred difference.

*Definition 3.6.* Define a type 2 fractional difference by

$$\Delta_{c_2}^\alpha f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma[(\alpha+1)/2-k+1]\Gamma[(\alpha-1)/2+k+1]} f\left(t-kh + \frac{h}{2}\right). \quad (3.10)$$

Similarly, if  $\alpha$  is odd ( $\alpha = 2M+1$ ), it is, aside the factor  $(-1)^{M+1}$ , equal to current centred difference. In fact,

$$\Delta_{c_2}^{2M+1} f(t) = \sum_{k=-M}^{M+1} \frac{(-1)^k (2M+1)!}{(M+1-k)!(M+k)!} f\left(t-kh + \frac{h}{2}\right). \quad (3.11)$$

In particular, with  $M = 0$ , obtain

$$\Delta_{c_2}^1 f(t) = f\left(t + \frac{h}{2}\right) - f\left(t - \frac{h}{2}\right). \quad (3.12)$$

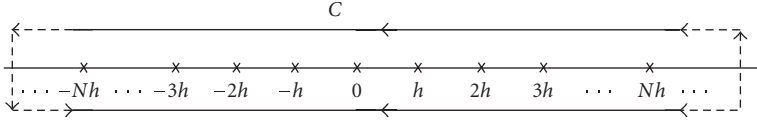


Figure 3.1. Integration path and poles for the integral representation of type 1 differences.

With the following relation [1]:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(a-k+1)\Gamma(b-k+1)\Gamma(c+k+1)\Gamma(d+k+1)} \\ = \frac{\Gamma(a+b+c+d+1)}{\Gamma(a+c+1)\Gamma(b+c+1)\Gamma(a+d+1)\Gamma(b+d+1)} \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

valid for  $a+b+c+d > -1$ , it is not very hard to show that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{c_1}^{\beta} \{ \Delta_{c_1}^{\alpha} f(t) \} &= \Delta_{c_1}^{\alpha+\beta} f(t), \\ \Delta_{c_2}^{\beta} \{ \Delta_{c_2}^{\alpha} f(t) \} &= -\Delta_{c_1}^{\alpha+\beta} f(t), \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

while

$$\Delta_{c_2}^{\beta} \{ \Delta_{c_1}^{\alpha} f(t) \} = \Delta_{c_2}^{\alpha+\beta} f(t), \quad (3.15)$$

provided that  $\alpha + \beta > -1$ . In particular,  $\alpha + \beta = 0$ , and the relations (3.14) show that when  $|\alpha| < 1$  and  $|\beta| < 1$ , the inverse differences exist and can be obtained by using formulae (3.8) and (3.10). We must remark that the zero-order difference is the identity operator and is obtained from (3.8). It is interesting to remark that the combination of equal types of differences gives a type 1 difference, while the combination of different types gives a type 2 difference. When comparing these differences with (3.2) and (3.3), we see that a power of  $-1$  was removed. In a latter section we will understand why.

**3.3. Integral representations for the fractional centred differences.** Let us assume that  $f(z)$  is analytic in a region of the complex plane that includes the real axis. Assume that  $\alpha$  is not an integer. To obtain the integral representations for the previous differences we follow here the procedure used in [5–8]. It can be easily verified that

$$\Delta_{c_1}^{\alpha} f(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2\pi i h} \int_C f(z+w) \frac{\Gamma(-w/h+1)\Gamma(w/h)}{\Gamma(-w/h+\alpha/2+1)\Gamma(w/h+\alpha/2+1)} dw. \quad (3.16)$$

The integrand function has infinite poles at every  $nh$ , with  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ . The integration path must consist of infinite lines above and below the real axis closing at the infinite. The easiest situation is obtained by considering two-straight-lines near the real axis, one above and the other below (see Figure 3.1). Performing the computation of the integral in (3.16) using the residue theorem, we recover (3.8).

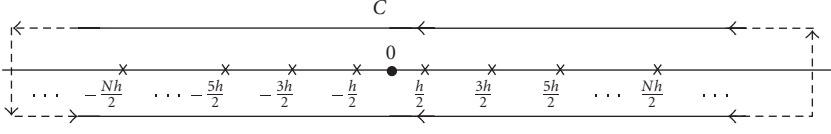


Figure 3.2. Integration path and poles for the integral representation of type 2 differences.

Regarding the second case, the poles are located now at the half-integer multiples of  $h$  (see Figure 3.2), which leads to

$$\Delta_{c_2}^\alpha f(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2\pi i h} \int_{C_C} f(z+w) \frac{\Gamma(-w/h+1/2)\Gamma(w/h+1/2)}{\Gamma(-w/h+\alpha/2+1)\Gamma(w/h+\alpha/2+1)} dw. \quad (3.17)$$

These integral formulations will be used in the following section to obtain the integral formulae for the centred derivatives.

#### 4. Fractional centred derivatives

**4.1. Definitions.** To obtain fractional centred derivatives (Grünwald-Letnikov like) we proceed as usual [7, 10, 11]: divide the fractional differences by  $h^\alpha$  ( $h \in \mathbb{R}^+$ ) and let  $h \rightarrow 0$ .

*Definition 4.1.* For the first case, and assuming again that  $\alpha > -1$ , define the type 1 fractional centred derivative:

$$D_{c_1}^\alpha f(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_{c_1}^\alpha f(t)}{h^\alpha} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{h^\alpha} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{\Gamma(\alpha/2-k+1)\Gamma(\alpha/2+k+1)} f(t-kh). \quad (4.1)$$

*Definition 4.2.* For the second case, define the type 2 fractional centred derivative given by

$$\begin{aligned} D_{c_2}^\alpha f(t) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_{c_2}^\alpha f(t)}{h^\alpha} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{h^\alpha} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{\Gamma[(\alpha+1)/2-k+1]\Gamma[(\alpha-1)/2+k+1]} f\left(t-kh+\frac{h}{2}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

Formulae (4.1) and (4.2) generalize the positive-integer-order centred derivatives to the fractional case, although there should be an extra factor  $(-1)^{\alpha/2}$  in the first case and  $(-1)^{(\alpha+1)/2}$  in the second case that we removed. It is a simple task to obtain the derivative analogues to (3.14) and (3.15). In fact we have

$$\begin{aligned} D_{c_1}^\beta \{D_{c_1}^\alpha f(t)\} &= D_{c_1}^{\alpha+\beta} f(t), \\ D_{c_2}^\beta \{D_{c_2}^\alpha f(t)\} &= -D_{c_1}^{\alpha+\beta} f(t), \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

while

$$D_{c_2}^\beta \{D_{c_1}^\alpha f(t)\} = D_{c_2}^{\alpha+\beta} f(t) \quad (4.4)$$

again with  $\alpha + \beta > -1$ .

**4.2. Integral formulae.** To obtain the integral formulae for the derivatives, we must substitute the integral formulae (3.16) and (3.17) into (4.1) and (4.2), respectively, and permute there the limit and integral operations. With this permutation we must compute the limit of two quotients of Gamma functions. As it is well known, the quotient of two gamma functions  $\Gamma(s+a)/\Gamma(s+b)$  has an interesting expansion [3, 11]:

$$\frac{\Gamma(s+a)}{\Gamma(s+b)} = s^{a-b} \left[ 1 + \sum_1^N c_k s^{-k} + O(s^{-N-1}) \right] \quad (4.5)$$

as  $|s| \rightarrow \infty$ , uniformly in every sector that excludes the negative real half-axis. When  $h$  is very small,

$$\frac{\Gamma(w/h+a)}{\Gamma(w/h+b)} \approx \left(\frac{w}{h}\right)^{a-b} \left[ 1 + h \cdot \phi\left(\frac{w}{h}\right) \right], \quad (4.6)$$

where  $\phi$  is regular near the origin. According to the above statement, the branch cut line used to define a function on the right-hand side of (4.6) is the negative real half axis. Similarly, we have

$$\frac{\Gamma(-w/h+a)}{\Gamma(-w/h+b)} \approx \left(-\frac{w}{h}\right)^{a-b} \left[ 1 + h \cdot \phi\left(-\frac{w}{h}\right) \right], \quad (4.7)$$

but now, the branch cut line is the positive real axis. With these results, we obtain the following.

**THEOREM 4.3.** *In the above conditions, the integral formulation for type 1 derivative is*

$$D_{c_1}^\alpha f(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2\pi i} \int_{C_c} f(z+w) \frac{1}{(w)_1^{\alpha/2+1} (-w)_r^{\alpha/2}} dw, \quad (4.8)$$

while for type 2 derivative, it is

$$D_{c_2}^\alpha f(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2\pi i} \int_{C_c} f(z+w) \frac{1}{(w)_1^{(\alpha+1)/2} (-w)_r^{(\alpha+1)/2}} dw. \quad (4.9)$$

The subscripts “l” and “r” mean, respectively, that the power functions have the left and right half real axis as branch cut lines. These integrals represent again generalizations of the Cauchy derivative.

Now, we are going to compute the above integrals for the special case of straight line paths. Let us assume that the distance between the horizontal straight lines in Figures 2.1 and 3.1 is  $2\varepsilon(h)$  that decreases to zero with  $h$ . In Figure 4.1 we show the different segments



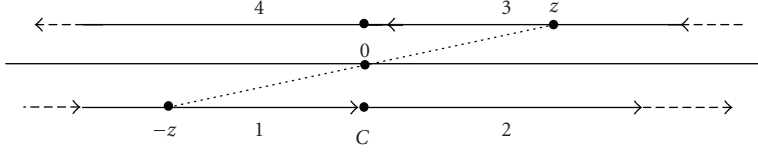


Figure 4.1. Segments for the computation of the integrals in (4.8) and (4.9).

used for the computation of the above integrals. If we assume that the two-straight-lines are infinitely near, we have for type 1 derivative

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_1 &= -\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2\pi i} \int_0^\infty f(z-x) \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1} e^{-i\alpha\pi/2} e^{-i\pi}} e^{-i\pi} dx, \\
 \int_2 &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2\pi i} \int_0^\infty f(z+x) \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1} e^{i\alpha\pi/2}} dx, \\
 \int_3 &= -\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)e^{-i\alpha\pi/2}}{2\pi i} \int_0^\infty f(z+x) \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1} e^{-i\alpha\pi/2}} dx, \\
 \int_4 &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2\pi i} \int_0^\infty f(z-x) \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1} e^{i\alpha\pi/2} e^{i\pi}} e^{i\pi} dx,
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.10}$$

where the integer refers the straight-line segment used in the computation. Joining the four integrals, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{c_1}^\alpha f(t) &= -\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\sin(\alpha\pi/2)}{\pi} \int_0^\infty f(z-x) \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1}} dx \\
 &\quad - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\sin(\alpha\pi/2)}{\pi} \int_0^\infty f(z+x) \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1}} dx
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.11}$$

or

$$D_{c_1}^\alpha f(t) = -\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\sin(\alpha\pi/2)}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(z-x) \frac{1}{|x|^{\alpha+1}} dx. \tag{4.12}$$

As  $\alpha$  is not an odd integer that we obtain and using the reflection formula of the gamma function, we obtain

$$D_{c_1}^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{2\Gamma(-\alpha)\cos(\alpha\pi/2)} \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(z-x) \frac{1}{|x|^{\alpha+1}} dx. \tag{4.13}$$

When  $-1 < \alpha < 0$ , it is the so-called Riesz potential [11]; for  $0 < \alpha < 1$ , it is the corresponding inverse operator. For type 2 case, we compute again the integrals corresponding to the

four segments to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1 &= -\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2\pi i} \int_0^\infty f(z-x) \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1} e^{-i(\alpha+1)\pi/2}} e^{-i\pi} dx, \\
\int_2 &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2\pi i} \int_0^\infty f(z+x) \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1} e^{i(\alpha+1)\pi/2}} dx, \\
\int_3 &= -\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1) e^{-i\alpha\pi/2}}{2\pi i} \int_0^\infty f(z+x) \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1} e^{-i(\alpha+1)\pi/2}} dx, \\
\int_4 &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2\pi i} \int_0^\infty f(z-x) \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1} e^{i(\alpha+1)\pi/2}} e^{i\pi} dx.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.14}$$

Joining the four integrals, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{c_2}^\alpha f(t) &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1) \sin[(\alpha+1)\pi/2]}{\pi} \int_0^\infty f(z-x) \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1}} dx \\
&\quad - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1) \sin[(\alpha+1)\pi/2]}{\pi} \int_0^\infty f(z+x) \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1}} dx.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.15}$$

As the last integral can be rewritten as

$$\int_0^\infty f(z+x) \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(z-x) \frac{1}{(-x)^{\alpha+1}} dx, \tag{4.16}$$

we obtain

$$D_{c_2}^\alpha f(t) = -\frac{1}{2\Gamma(-\alpha) \sin(\alpha\pi/2)} \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(z-x) \frac{\text{sgn}(x)}{|x|^{\alpha+1}} dx \tag{4.17}$$

that is the modified Riesz potential [11] when  $-1 < \alpha < 0$ ; when  $0 < \alpha < 1$ , it is the corresponding inverse operator. Both potentials (4.13) and (4.17) were studied also by Okikiolu [4]. These are essentially convolutions of a given function with two acausal (neither causal nor anticausal) operators.

Letting  $F(\omega)$  be the Fourier transform of  $f(t)$  and as the Fourier transform of  $(1/2\Gamma(-\alpha) \cos(\alpha\pi/2))|t|^{-\alpha-1}$  is given by  $|\omega|^\alpha$  [4], we conclude that

$$\mathfrak{F}[D_{c_1}^\alpha f(t)] = |\omega|^\alpha F(\omega). \tag{4.18}$$

Similarly, as the Fourier transform of  $(-\text{sgn}(t)/(\alpha+1)2\Gamma(-\alpha-1) \cos[(\alpha+1)\pi/2])|t|^{-\alpha-1}$  is given by  $-i|\omega|^\alpha \text{sgn}(\omega)$  [4], we conclude that

$$\mathfrak{F}[D_{c_2}^\alpha f(t)] = -i|\omega|^\alpha \text{sgn}(\omega) F(\omega). \tag{4.19}$$

It is interesting to use type 1 derivative with  $\alpha = 2M+1$  and the type 2 with  $\alpha = 2M$ . For the first,  $\alpha/2$  is not integer and we can use formula (4.13). However,  $\cos(\alpha\pi/2)$  is zero. We solve the problem by noting that

$$\frac{1}{2\Gamma(-\alpha) \cos(\alpha\pi/2)} = -\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1) \cdot \sin(\alpha\pi)}{2\pi \cos(\alpha\pi/2)} = -\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1) \sin(\alpha\pi/2)}{\pi} \tag{4.20}$$

assuming the value  $-(2M+1)!(-1)^M/\pi$ . Relatively to the second case,  $\alpha = 2M$ , we can use formula (4.17), provided that we use the relation

$$-\frac{1}{2\Gamma(-\alpha)\sin(\alpha\pi/2)} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1) \cdot \sin(\alpha\pi)}{2\pi\sin(\alpha\pi/2)} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\cos(\alpha\pi/2)}{\pi} \quad (4.21)$$

that assumes the value  $(2M)!(-1)^M/\pi$ .

**4.3. Some computational issues.** In practical applications, we may need to compute a centred derivative of a function for which a closed form is not available and we are obliged to truncate the summation or the integral. This leads to an error. We can obtain a bound for such error, by considering a bounded function— $|f(t)| < M$ —known inside an interval that we will assume to be symmetric relatively to the origin,  $[-L; L]$ , only by simplicity. We are going to consider type 1 case. The other is similar. From (4.13), we conclude that the error is bounded

$$E < \frac{M}{|\Gamma(-\alpha)\cos(\alpha\pi/2)|} \int_L^\infty \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1}} dx = \frac{ML^{-\alpha}}{|\Gamma(-\alpha)\cos(\alpha\pi/2)|} = \frac{|\Gamma(\alpha+1)|}{\pi} ML^{-\infty}. \quad (4.22)$$

This result is similar to the one obtained in [10] in connection with the there-called “short-memory” principle. A similar result can be obtained for the summation in (4.1). However, here we have an error bound that is function of  $h$ . From the properties of the gamma functions, we obtain easily

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(-1)^k}{\Gamma(\alpha/2 - k + 1)} &= -\frac{\sin(\alpha\pi/2)}{\pi} \Gamma(-\alpha/2 + k), \\ \frac{(-1)^k}{\Gamma(\alpha/2 - k + 1)\Gamma(\alpha/2 + k + 1)} &= -\frac{\sin(\alpha\pi/2)\Gamma(-\alpha/2 + |k|)}{\pi\Gamma(\alpha/2 + |k| + 1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.23)$$

When  $|k|$  is high enough, we can use (4.5) again to obtain

$$\left| \frac{(-1)^k}{\Gamma(\alpha/2 - k + 1)\Gamma(\alpha/2 + k + 1)} \right| \sim \frac{1}{\pi} |k|^{-\alpha-1}. \quad (4.24)$$

This leads to an error:

$$E(h) \sim \frac{|\Gamma(\alpha+1)|}{\pi} \sum_{L+1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{k}{h} \right|^{-\alpha-1} h \quad (4.25)$$

and leads to (4.22) again.

## 5. Conclusions

We made a brief introduction to a framework based on the forward and backward fractional differences for defining fractional forward and backward derivative. A similar framework for defining the fractional centred differences was proposed. We considered

two cases that are generalizations of the usual centred differences. These new differences led to centred derivatives similar to the usual Gr $\ddot{u}$ wald-Letnikov ones. For those differences, we proposed integral representations from where we obtained the derivative integrals, similar to Cauchy, by using the properties of the Gamma function. The computation of those integrals led to generalizations of the Riesz potentials operators and their inverses. The most interesting feature lies in the summation formulae for the Riesz potentials and inverses.

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